

CYE JIANGKONG CHINAPY.

9 J. 1893
SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

No. 3341

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1893.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.
Authorized Capital \$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital 500,000

HEAD OFFICE.—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—
D. Gillies, Esq. | Howlung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | W. Wotton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. | Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

Chief Manager,

Geo. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches—London, Yokohama, Shanghai,
Amoy and Foochow.

BANKERS.—

The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
16 " " 4 "
15 " " 3 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 "

Hongkong, 12th December 1892. [62]

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

PAYMENT OF FIRST DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST
DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. will be
PAYABLE ON APPLICATION, at the Office
of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LIMITED IN LIQUIDATION, on and after the
16th Inst. to all Creditors whose CLAIMS have
been received and admitted.

Deposit Receipts, Bills of Exchange, &c.,
must be handed in before the Dividend can be
paid.

E. W. RUTTER,
Attorney for the Liquidator,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1893. [6]

Intimations.

THE FUNDS
OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

A RE invested entirely within the British
Dominions and are thus free from the
complications which might arise in time of war.
They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling,
and have increased to per cent. in the last 15
years.

DODWELL, CARRILL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.
679-1

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are pleased to accept
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on
favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal
to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1892. [41]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TALES 600,000. [40]
TOTAL TO DATE 1,843,433.50

RESERVE FUND 418,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Lee Sung, Esq. | Lo Yee Moon, Esq.
Lou Tso Shin, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS AND COSTS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE.—9 & 10, PRAYA WEST
Hongkong, 17th December, 1892. [40]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO YIN WYNN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.—
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1893. [40]

Ante-royal of Firms.

NOTICE:

MR. H. H. KIRCH has this Day been
admitted a PARTNER in our Firm,
EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & Co.,
Hongkong, China & Hamburg,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1893. [45]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of Mr. MARCUS AARON SOPHIE R. in
our Firm in HONGKONG and CHINA, CEASED
on the 31st December, 1892.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,

Hongkong, 1st January, 1893. [41]

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HUGHES LEWIS is AUTHO-
RISED to Sign our Firm from this
date.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1892. [42]

NOTICIE.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the
above Chapter will be held in the FREEMAN-
SON'S HALL, Zeeland Street, on WEDNESDAY,
the 13th instant, at 8.30, or 9 p.m., precisely,
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1893. [42]

DILIGENTIA LODGE

OF INSTRUCTION.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMANSON'S
HALL, Zeeland Street, on THURSDAY, the 12th
instant, at 5.30 p.m., precisely. Visiting
Brothers are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1893. [42]

Amusements.

KNOW THYSELF!

THE GREAT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
which no one should fail to visit, is now
open for a short time only, at Duddell Street,
opposite Lammer's Auction Room.

This Museum will be found both useful and
instructive.

Approved of by Medical Professors of
the Highest Standing.

Great reduction of Charge
to the most WONDERFUL PANORAMA is
also open in the same Street.

The PANORAMA consists of VIVIDLY
ILLUMINATED SKETCHES of the GRE-
TEST WARS of the WORLD, and the scenes
of the late terrible Earthquake in Japan, &c.,
&c., &c.

Open daily from 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

To the Museum Adults 10 cents,
To the Panorama, Adults 20 "

Children under 10 to 10 "

A. NATAFLY,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1893. [66]

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.

A FEW CHOICE READY-MADE BALL DRESSES.

SILVER, GILT and WHITE KID SHOES.

LISLE THREAD, SPUN SILK and SILK HOSE.

FANS, FLOWERS, HAIR and DRESS ORNAMENTS.

EVENING GLOVES in SILK, KID and SUEDE.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 7th January 1893. [66]

Intimations.

THE MIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.
THE MIKE COAL is a
BITUMINOUS COAL

of dark reddish colour. For steam purposes
it has been pronounced to be the best and the
most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its
export is increasing yearly, and the opinions
expressed by several of the largest regular
consumers are in testimony of the excellent
qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages
to Ships' Owners and Captains, who coal their
bunkers direct from the Undersigned:

FREEDOM from Impurities.

Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.

Quick despatch.

BEST of weight, etc., etc.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1892. [66]

Intimations.

SAI-PANG COALS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public
that he has appointed HOP-WO-LOONG
as Agents in Hongkong for the Sale of the
SAI-PANG COALS of the HONDO COAL MINES,
Japan.

KONOMI TAKASUKE,
Owner of the Hondo Coal Mines.

WE the Undersigned are ready to supply
COALS of the above Mines, weight and
quality guaranteed, in any quantity with the
quickest dispatch.

HOP-WO-LOONG,
Agents for the Hondo Coal Mines.

Nos. 36 & 37, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1892. [66]

Intimations.

"UNION" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamer

"WORCESTER."

Captain Morris, will be despatched for the above
Port on or about the 9th January next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHE WAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1892. [43]

Intimations.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer

"LIGHTNING."

Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above
Ports, on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASCOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1893. [43]

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & HIODO.

THE Steamer

"STRATHCLYDE."

Captain L. White, will be despatched as above
on or about TUESDAY, the 10th inst., instead
of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARRILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1893. [44]

Intimations.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo toADE-
LAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamer

"CATTERTHUN."

Captain Shannon, will be despatched for the above
Ports, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant,
at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has large Cooling Cham-
bers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat,
Milk, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1893. [73]

Intimations.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer

"PORTADELAIDE."

Captain Jameson, will be despatched as above
on or about the 14th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARRILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1893. [123]

Intimations.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, LONDON,
HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamer

"PEMBROKESHIRE."

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1893.

Intimations.

GINGER ALE.

We have always made good GINGER ALE, and we are now making the best. At various exhibitions and competitions in London and elsewhere, GINGER ALE made by the formula we now use has won 32 PRIZE MEDALS and CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

In 1890 competed and won against FOUR of the most famed Belfast makers.

The Analyst's report:-

"It is of exceptionally good quality."
"Particularly pleasant to the taste."
"Decidedly tonic and sustaining."
"In every respect most satisfactory."

ARTHUR HILL HASSAL, M.D.

The ideal temperance beverage.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & CO., LTD.
Victoria Dispensary,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 17th October, 1892.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY

CHOCOLATE CREAMES, VANILLA PRA.
LINES, SUGARED ALMONDS, BURNED
ALMONDS, NOUGAT, JUJUBES,
TURKISH DELIGHT,
PARISIANS,

&c., &c., &c.

Of the purest Manufacture and best quality.

DELICIOUS FRUIT JELLIES.
ASSORTED PINEAPPLE, LIME, DAMSON,
GUAVA, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY,
PLUM, &c.

Very suitable for table use.

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S
BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK and
EVERTON TOFFEE.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
in great variety.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, MUSCATELS,
ALMONDS AND FIGS.

FANCY BOXES.
A large and varied Assortment of
ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
A TASTEFUL AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1892.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1893.

FEDERATION.

SEVERAL efforts have been made in England to work up some sort of organisation having for its ultimate object the federation of British colonies and dependencies into one great, close union; but none has yet shown signs of overcoming the innumerable obstacles which constantly arise. The Imperial Institute, founded in the Queen's Jubilee year, was going to do great things, but now, after six years, how many people here in Hongkong can even say what the name means, without having to stop and think? The movement for "Imperial Federation," which was practically co-temporary with the Institute, is not quite dead, but certainly not very much alive. The latest scheme is Mr. ASTLEY COOPER's proposal for "All-English Athletic Festivals," every four years; and this idea, if it can escape from the political millstone which enthusiastic federalists try to hang on it, appears to have the best chance of succeeding. If athletes find it worth their while, they will go all over the earth to meetings of any sort; if not, this well-meant proposition will soon be like the others, which came before it, shut up in the London club-houses. However, if properly worked up, there is certainly an element of promise in the scheme, as laid down by Greater Britain, the organ of federation:—

"The distinct object of the scheme is to bring about, outside of existing political and commercial organisations, a common periodical representative gathering of the English-speaking people, and to establish a National or Racial Festival, probably every four years. It is hoped that this festival, or great gathering, will be a

means of increasing the goodwill and the good understanding of the Empire, and draw closer together the family bonds between the people of the United States and the Empire of the Queen. It is suggested that the contests should take place in Industrial, athletic, and intellectual pursuits." The movement has been hailed with enthusiasm in America and the Colonies, and we sincerely trust Hongkong will as far as possible join in with the rest to make it a success. Hongkong is one of the most isolated and secluded places on earth; in fact, excepting Fiji and a few other of the South Sea Islands, Hongkong is further removed from the rest of the world—or at any rate from the centres of civilisation—than any other British colony or English-speaking community. But still, if these quadriannual contests are run on those business-like principles which alone can make for success, and if the energy of Mr. ASTLEY COOPER and his fellow-workers can overcome the difficulties of distance, and can smother the foolish voices of unpractical dreamers, no doubt all English speaking communities will come into the arena, and we are sure this Colony will acquit itself satisfactorily. Many of the Colonies will find their climatic conditions bar them from certain branches of sport; Labrador cannot have much hope to win a tennis championship, nor Sierra Leone a skating competition. These little matters, however, adjust themselves; if Hongkong is by reason of its peculiar circumstances not so favourably situated for cricket, football, or steeplechasing, as some of the countries in the Old Country, we can still do our best, with some hope of success. In certain departments of athletic pursuits we are as well off as any; in swimming, for one, we have recorded times which compare favourably with the world's records, and in several other directions we have little to fear. Hongkong can certainly send the champion idiot of the universe, if Government Officials are eligible. But, joking apart, the only difficulty in the way of Hongkong taking a prominent part in these proposed athletic gatherings is—distance. A month's festival, a month's journey each way, and expenses all the time, would very seriously limit the selection of the Colony's champions. Whether this matter can be arranged or not, we may see as the scheme is developed. Meantime, in the interests of sport, we shall be exceedingly pleased if some way out of the difficulties can be suggested.

Looking a little further, more trouble—not but trouble is to be seen. The bare idea of federating Hongkong along with anywhere else is a staggerer. Who would be federated—the people, or the Government? Not both. What would we do when we had got there? Probably we would have to pay the whole military expenses of the Empire. Our revenue is going up by leaps and bounds, and we have a Colonial Secretary who quotes poetry, and what more do we want? Increase the Queen's salary by 30 per cent, and pay it all out of opium revenue and sale of Crown lands. No, the very idea of Colonial Federation as applied to Hongkong is absurd. The tendency is all the other way. If there is any federation to be done at all here, it will be a Defence Union against Downing Street. At present we have the wrong sort of federation—as the lamb is federated to the tiger, internally. There is not, at present nor ever can be any such thing as freedom for Hongkong, and therefore there cannot be any free union with other countries or colonies, until some system of self-government is introduced, as in British Honduras, by means of an Unofficial elected majority. The Singapore *Free Press* says:—

"The sooner Hongkong starts its political association, the better; whether it call itself the Hongkong Association, or perhaps, the Hongkong branch of the China Association. We can assure Hongkong if it wants to defend itself it had better equip itself so as to be able to make common cause with this Colony and Ceylon."

Somebody must move, and if everybody waits on everybody else, nothing will be done. Mr. Francis has already in a public lecture discussed the matter of Crown Colony government very intelligently, and falling an body else let Mr. Francis, on seeing this paragraph, send half a dozen chits round to a few of his public-spirited friends in Hongkong, get his provisional committee about him and frame a draft constitution for such an association as we have repeatedly recommended. Then let him call a public meeting and launch on an assured career of useful existence the Hongkong Association, a distinct though subordinate part of whose function it shall be to co-operate with the other two Eastern Crown Colonies against a species of arbitrary treatment by the Home Government which may eventually have to be combated by force."

This accurately indicates the state of feeling in the Crown Colonies, though in other respects our contemporary is hardly right. It is not for Hongkong to take the initiative in Crown Colony Federation, though rather than let it drop we would do it gladly. But Ceylon is naturally fitted to take the lead, as being bigger and older. Not if Ceylon, then Singapore as being more heavily oppressed, and more united. If both decline, then it will be for Hongkong to take up the forlorn hope, first setting the example of forcing the Colonial office to sanction an Unofficial Majority. It can be done, easily enough, as other Colonies have done before. Then, when Hongkong is free to rule itself, it will be free to talk of federation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"Don't forget the 'Sons of Neptune' and the farewell trip of H.M.S. *Albatross* to-night, at the City Hall, at 9 o'clock." The distinct object of the scheme is to bring about, outside of existing political and commercial organisations, a common periodical representative gathering of the English-speaking people, and to establish a National or Racial Festival, probably every four years. It is hoped that this festival, or great gathering, will be a

means of increasing the goodwill and the good understanding of the Empire, and draw closer together the family bonds between the people of the United States and the Empire of the Queen. It is suggested that the contests should take place in Industrial, athletic, and intellectual pursuits." The French cruiser *Triomphant* arrived to-day from Shanghai, and the admiral was received in the usual noisy manner.

THE C. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanus*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 4th inst.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) that the E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Archie*, from Australia, left Port Darwin for this port yesterday, calling at Timor.

At the Registry to-day a coolie who admitted

having obtained 15 bottles of samson and other goods, valued altogether at about \$4, by means

of forged order bill, was sent to jail for five months.

It is unlawful for first cousins to marry in the following American States—Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, Washington and Wyoming, and Arizona Territory.

Lover's Chronology by Madame de Girardin:—At fifteen she dreams, at twenty she sings, at thirty she talks, at forty she lectures, at fifty she retires in seclusion, at sixty she narrates her campaigns.

There are in London 900 common lodging-houses, which have nearly 60,000 inhabitants. In these warrens are about 9500 women and girls, and of this number some 4500 are under the age of 22.

St. PETER'S SKAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Dove Spring* will call alongside vessels hoisting code pennant C, between 9 and 12.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

This Hongkong Club has lost a familiar figure and an ornament of considerable antiquity. Not Holliday—he is no loss; we refer to the Indian gentleman who, for the last thirty years, acted as porter at the Club, and who died last night.

Jones.—"How does it happen that you haven't a gray hair on your head, while your moustache is full of them?"

Soukias.—"My friend, there isn't a form of liquid dissipation on earth that that moustache hasn't dipped into."

BROWN.—"How do you like Jones' new comedy?"

Robinson.—"Well, it's an improvement on his other comedies. Do you think so?"

"In the one I went to sleep in the first act, but I didn't dose off until the second act of the last one."

Watts.—"I was at a spiritual seance last night."

Potts.—"Were any spirits exhibited?"

Watts.—"There were. I exhibited a spirit of investigation, the faithful exhibited a spirit of resentment, and that's what is the matter with my left eye."

He was not to Be Drawn—"A nephew wrote to his uncle:—"To come to the point at once. If you do not send me too dollars I shall blow out my brains."

"Uncle's reply:—"Some time ago you wrote to me in a similar strain, and I sent you my revolver, but you went and pawned it."

LAST night a sampan was kept at Murray Wharf after prohibited hours, waiting for some Naval gentlemen, with the result that this morning the boatman was fined \$1 for "mooring ashore after gunfire." To the credit of the Navy it is to be recorded that they paid the man's fine.

THE agents (Messrs. Dowdell, Carrill & Co.) inform us that the steamship *Tasmania* arrived at Victoria, B.C., on the 30th ult., also that the steamship *Victoria* arrived at Yokohama on the 2nd inst., and sailed again on the 4th, arriving at Moji on the 6th, sailing from that port at 6 a.m. this morning for Hongkong.

DR. LEON PAUL of Paris has lately come out in favor of sterilized subcutaneous injections of sheep's brain as a cure for paralysis. He claims for this extraordinary medicine that it has no injurious reaction, and that in almost every case in which he has tried it there has been a marked improvement in the patient's condition.

An old and well-known resident in Hongkong, Mr. A. F. dos Remedios, passed away last night. For some fifteen or twenty years Mr. Remedios was book-keeper to Messrs. Douglas, Lysak & Co., and had won the respect and esteem of all in his position. The funeral took place this afternoon, a very large number of friends attending, while the Douglas steamers in port carried their flags at half-mast in token of respect.

"You don't call on Miss Jenkins now?"

"No; I feel that I ought not to go there any longer."

"Why not?"

"Because of some remarks her father made about me."

"What did he say?"

"He said if he caught me around there again he would break every bone in my body."

A FEW drops of any perfumed oil will secure librarians from the consuming effects of mould and damp. Russian leather, which is perfumed with the tar of the birch tree, never moulds, and merchants suffer large losses of this leather, to remain in the docks, knowing that it cannot sustain any injury from the damp. This manner of preserving books with perfumed oil was adopted by the ancients. The Romans used oil of cedar to preserve their manuscripts. Hence the expression used by Horace, *digna codro*, meaning any work worthy of being anointed with cedar-oil, or, in other words, of being preserved and remembered.

PRINCESS Clotilde, eldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, married Prince Napoleon when she was scarcely 16 years of age. Queen Isabella of Spain was married at 16, and had a child at 18. The Queen of Greece and the Empress of Austria were also married at 16, and became grandmothers at the ages of 39 and 36 respectively. The Princess of Montenegro married Prince Nicholas when she was only 15 years and six months old. The Duchess of Modena, sister of Queen Isabella of Spain, was married at 14. She had a child at 15, was a grandmother at 33, and a great-grandmother at 55. The Countess of Paris was less than 16 years of age when she espoused the Count in 1854.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward:—*Steamer, from Hoilow, El Dorado.....* " Canton, Hallong....." " Swatow, Charters' express....." " Kuchintown, Donar....." " Saigon, Triomphant.....(ironclad) Shanghai, Wm. W. Croft, San Francisco.

Aggregating 10,605 tons, register

Outward:—*Nanyang.....steamer, for Shanghai, Yokohama, Borneo....." Singapore, Benelis....." Saigon, China....." Swatow, El Dorado....." Hoilow, Imaco....." Singapore.*

Aggregating 8,107 tons, register

At the conclusion of one of the guests, Mr. J. Andrew, proposed "success to the Institute," to which Mr. W. Cook (chairman) replied, "Mr. Kinghorn proposed 'the ladies,' and other ladies followed before the company separated.

A DOSS OF HIS OWN MEDICINE.—"You look exhausted, Sister," said Comiso to the barber, as he took his seat. "Anything bad happened?" "You noticed that man who went out as you came in?" "Yes." "Well, he had a shave, hair cut and shampoo, and all through the entire operation he told me stories about his smart busy. I couldn't get in a word and I'm as mad as a hatter."

They had been married two weeks. "Frank dear," she said one evening in the gloaming, "would you miss me very much if I should die?" "Don't ask me such gruesome questions, darling," he protested. "But would you dear?" she insisted. "More than words can express," he said, clutching her hands as if he were losing her even then. "And Frank, dear, do you think you could ever find any one to take my place?" The whipswallow's mournful threnody came up from the old fence overgrown with thickets, and a bat circled about in the tail shadows of the night. "No, darling," he murmured, "but I could try." And a cloud came slowly up from the hill-hugged horizon.

"GRANNY" states (Jan. 4th) that she "cannot conscientiously recommend" Mr. Nataf's anatomical museum; and the good old lady speaks of "prudent curiosity" and "suggetiveness." We have seen this museum, and do not remember noticing any suggestiveness, nor feeling afflicated in the prudent line. Evil to those who evil think of course; this is a wicked world, and we thought ourselves as bad as most; as we are we are not depraved enough to see with "Granny's" prurient optics. She is not a thing in the museum which is not finely depicted and fully discussed in every elementary book of physiology in boys and girls schools. There is not the slightest trace of "suggestiveness," nor the least reason for these excesses.

Daily Press.

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"GRANNY" states (Jan. 4th) that she "cannot conscientiously recommend" Mr. Nataf's anatomical museum; and the good old lady speaks of "prudent curiosity" and "suggetiveness." We have seen this museum, and do not remember noticing any suggestiveness, nor feeling afflicated in the prudent line

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1893.

issued a proclamation, saying that a chapel connected with the American Mission was a French chapel; and then in process of time he calmly sat by in his chair watching the demolition. In the same year, owing to certain inflammatory pronouncements by an Imperial Minister, and the Vicerey and Governor in Canton, various chapels, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, were at once looted and destroyed, while the lives of all foreigners in that city were for a time in peril. Several years ago in Shantung the official disturbance against the English missionaries by reverting to the local gentry toward the gentry in his own province had succeeded in driving away the foreigners. In another city in the same province, where a mob had assembled to attack an American missionary, another foreigner went to two yamen, but failed in gaining either an interview or protection. In the riots of 1891 we need only refer to the negligence of the Tantai at Wuhu, though previously forewarned, the incapacity of the General at Ichang, and the brutal treatment of the foreign ladies at Wusuh by the sub-Prefect and sub-Magistrate. We may rightly hold the opinion that open hostility on the part of the acting officials has gradually diminished, and that especially within the last few years, when way to deal with the foreign problem has begun to prevail, and yet if we carefully enquire into the troubles which have arisen, many an official will be implicated therein. If redress is sought at the Taungli Yamen, the usual routine is to issue orders to the Vicerey or Governor to turn intract the local official to investigate and report, and then after months of delay the Foreign Minister may possibly be informed that the statement made by the sub-Prefect of his honourable country is not to be credited, or that a satisfactory account has already been reached. Every Minister in Peking will probably acknowledge that any issue he presents will be met by vexatious delays. At least Sir John Walsham, in referring to the riots of 1891, has only this to announce to his Home Government: "Nothing has been done by the Taungli Yamen except under the strongest pressure, and even then it has been done unwillingly and ungraciously."

While the memoirs to the Throne by the Vicerey, Chang and Liu, and especially the one of the Taungli Yamen in the year 1891, give credit to the labours of the missionaries, we must remember that a memorial in 1884 on the restriction of Christianity by the High Commissioners, Pei-yü Lin, gave an impetus to several riots in the province of Kuangtung, from which the memorial at the time emanated. In that memorial he stated that "since the Treaties have permitted foreigners from the West to spread their doctrines, the morals of the people have been greatly injured." Lewis, the Missionary Circular of the Tsingli Yen-chi in 1871, while stating facts and living good and wise suggestions, it apt to mislead the native scholar unless taken in connection with the reply of the U. S. Minister, found in Dr. Allen's "China and Her Neighbors." Even the book on foreign questions edited by Viceroy Li has been used as a clue to frustrate foreigners and carry on litigation.

While no serious riots have occurred in the province of Shensi, owing to the peaceful character of the people, the Hunan placards were posted at all the leading yamens in the provincial capital during the examinations in 1891, the Governor being well-known as anti-foreign. Other placards as well as copies of the "Deathblow to Corrupt Officials," have been secretly utilized by officials in poisoning the minds of the people. While there is an increase of officials, enlightened as to the missionary movement, friendly to some of the missionaries, there is still a large body disliking the foreigner and opposing his plans, and from such the riots have had at least a part of their origin.—N. C. Daily News.

(To be continued)

TO FAR CATHAY.

XIII.

THE YANGTSE TRADE.

Readers of Rudyard Kipling's story of "The Naulabha" will remember how determined certain persons were that "three C's" should go to Topsia. The story which we are telling in these pages is of how "the three C's" have gone to India and China. Only our three C's are Commerce, Civilization, and Christianity. We place them in that order because Commerce has certainly been the first object, and has spread more than either Civilization or Christianity. Moreover, if trade follows the flag, civilization follows trade, and as for the Bible, our experience has taught us, what the Germans seem still to have to learn in Africa, that it goes down best without the bullet.

Now we do not mean to dwell on missionary enterprise in China. That is not the department of this journal. Still, it would be improper not to recognize the fact that, whatever may have been committed in the name of Christianity in China, and however much money may have been wasted in hopeless, because ill-conceived and wrongly-directed efforts there, the growth of the missions has been a direct service to commerce. Missionaries, in have in many cases preceded European traders to the interior towns, and had it not been for missionary enterprise the great trade of the Yangtse river might have been less open than it is.

And speaking of this reminds us that a recent Indian writer has said that the return which India has made for European commerce is—Cholera. This is the fourth C, and one which we could do well without. Nowadays, cholera comes to Europe overland from the Sacred Cities of the East, but it is not generally known that it was one of the importations of John Company into England.

One of John's vessels—the Hugh Lindsay, which has already been mentioned in these records—brought home cholera in the year 1850. Till then it had been confined to India and the East. But, pursuing this subject, we have come across an interesting fact, with special bearing upon our present subject—For Cathay—viz., that a vessel of John Company's carried the cholera from India to China in the year 1857.

Thus, then, we have conveyed four C's to China, and the return which India has made for English commerce we have passed on to the Land of Flowers—with opium, hymn-books, tea-leaves, bladders, seed cotton, warships, and other more or less dubious blessings.

The important part which the opening of the Lower Yangtse has had in the development of steam-trade with China is apt to be lost sight of—nor is the even greater potentiality of the Upper Yangtse (still closed to steam navigation) realized here as much as it ought to be.

It is difficult for people at home to realize how essentially China is a land of water-carriage, how the whole Empire is interested in every direction by natural and artificial waterways, all draining the remoter fields of industry into some central reservoirs of commerce. As yet we have only tapped a fraction of those reservoirs, and one of the most memorable of our tapings was when we were able to send merchant-vessels to Hankow. Yet look at Hankow on the map, and note how comparatively short a distance it is up the mighty stream which flows through the richest provinces of China, and is connected with the far interior by a bewildering network of tributaries and affiliated canals.

This river of upwards of 3,000 miles in length is a mile or more wide at Hankow, yet until Admiral Sherard Osborn, in 1888, as already related, took H.M.S. *Monitors* up to that city, it

was generally believed that this splendid water-way was unnavigable. Nay, it was not for many years even after that event that the British public came to look upon the Yangtse as a river navigable at all times and by all kinds of craft—at any rate, as far as Hankow.

Proof of this we have lately come across in consulting a file of *The Times* for the year 1861. In the month of November of that year *The Times* had a leading article about the development of China, in which it is stated that English opinion was nearly unanimous that the notion of shipping tea from "this mysterious, and very doubtful place"—to wit, Hankow—was about as wild a notion as ever came from a dreamer's brain.

Now *The Times* was well-informed and far-seeing enough to combat and ridicule this "nearly unanimous" fancy, and took occasion from a very recent just-completed by the *Whitadder*, to point a moral and add a tale. This voyage was characterized not as a great naval achievement—for it was acknowledged that ships of war had already done it—but as a simple commercial voyage demonstrating great facts. It proved that the passage up and down the Yangtse was as easy and safe for sailing-vessels as the passage up and down the Hockley.

This was in 1861, and *The Times* writer seemed unaware that a British merchant-vessel had already made the voyage up to Hankow and down again in 1860. That was the auxiliary steamer, *Scotland*, whose exploit we have already related, and whose cargo, it may be remembered, was transhipped at Shanghai for Europe and America. Then, again, *The Times* writer was not aware, apparently, that in the month of May in the year in which he was writing, another auxiliary-steamer, the *Robert Lowe*, loaded at Hankow the first cargo shipped therefor direct conveyance to Great Britain without breaking bulk. At least the *Robert Lowe's* has usually been supposed to have been the first of such shipments, but loading contemporaneously with her were two other English vessels, and which actually got away first we have not been able to ascertain beyond doubt.

One of these vessels was the *Whitadder*, which we believe, was the first of the sailing tea-clippers to proceed to Hankow, and some interesting particulars of that voyage we have obtained. The *Whitadder*, it should be mentioned, was commanded by Captain A. Bowes, who in a letter to *The Times* on his arrival in London, gave an interesting report of the navigation and scenery of the Yangtse, which letter seems to have prompted the leading article to which we have referred.

The *Whitadder* is described by *The Times* as "a British ship of 1,000 tons, drawing 15 ft. of water when full of tea," whose loading at Hankow and successful passage down the river is cited as proof that "all the uncertainty and mystery has now vanished from the doubled City of the Upper Yangtse"—the size and wealth of which had been generally discredited, in England until then.

This vessel was one of the first of the composite build, to which reference has been previously made in these articles, but she was not one of the Aberdeen clippers. She was built, in 1862, at the famous Nelson Dock at Rothesay, where so many craft notable in their day and generation, were turned out, and she was designed especially for the China trade.

The Council of the Society of Authors, of which Tennyson was President, has elected George Meredith as his successor.

Hercule, the new French explosive, is so powerful that half a pound of it in a recent test displaced a stone weighing thirty tons.

The German Health office reports that there have been in Germany this year 19,647 cases of cholera, of which 8,575 have been fatal.

The Kaiser has sat for his royal picture. It cannot be said, therefore, that there are no willing subjects in the German Empire.

The wheat harvest of South Australia promises to be excellent, both in yield and quality. A large surplus will be available for export.

In Germany aluminum cravats are now on sale. They are advertised as feather-light, silver-white work, goods that will wear forever.

In England the growing scarcity of suitable wood has led to the use of match-sticks—reported to be excellent—moulded from peat.

Senator Allison thinks that the result of the Monetary Conference now in session at Brussels will justify the United States in abstaining it.

Tests of the new Russia armor-plates were recently made. French plates without tests better than those of British manufacture.

A Reading, England, family can prove by local records that they and their ancestors have paid rent for their house no less than 400 years.

"The fresh campaign of calumny resulting from the Panama Canal affair seems to be pure insanity," the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says.

It is said that 500 persons worked for ten days on the beautiful lace bridge of the Princess Margaretha of Persia. It was made at Hirschberg, Silesia.

Elfe of tower fame will assist Professor Janssen, the astronomer, in building his observatory on the top of Mount Blanc, at an altitude of 4,800 meters.

A syndicate of engineers, says the *Electrical World*, has applied for the privilege of constructing an elevated railroad in Paris, to be operated by electricity.

The priests tell the people in Persia that the cholera plague is the result of alcoholic stimulants, a tale that is helping the temperance cause wonderfully.

The *Whitadder* came down the river without mishap, and made a quick passage home, the sun from St. Helena to the Isle of Wight being done in 28 days.

The early steamers on the Yangtse must have paid very well. Prior to 1861 these won only two or three of them, but at the end of 1863, or the beginning of 1864, we find there were no fewer than nine regular employment between Shanghai and Hankow—five of which were owned by British firms and four by Americans. They had wood power and speed for their day, and generated iron, and some of them could carry as much as 2,000 tons of tea. The voyage usually occupied four days up and two days down, and freights ranged from £3 to £4 per ton—rates which notwithstanding the high cost of coal and the enormous port charges, must have left handsome margins over trip.—*Fairplay*.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Russia has exiled 250,000 Jews.

Austrians lead in tobacco consumption.

Paris has 2,000 daily and weekly papers.

Nikolski continues to sit the Russian peasants.

London's main telegraph office has 3,000 operators.

A regiment of Russian soldiers numbers 3,500 men.

Three of the Rothschild girls have married Christians.

There are at present nine 120-ton guns in the British Navy.

The French term for a total abstainer is a "Te Total."

German Conservatives secretly conferred in Berlin, December 8th.

Only a per cent. of the Siberian runaways escape with their lives.

English farmers are preparing to make radical demands of Parliament.

There are 4,522 clubs in France, with a total membership of 9,277,155.

The London unemployed will not be allowed to make a torchlight parade.

In France it takes about 4 per cent. of the annual revenue to pay pensions.

Queen Mary's sarcophagus at Craigmillar Castle is beginning to fade and fall away.

Courtier, Leontine, has settled his entire property upon his wife and children.

Richard Schenck, the son of the wealthiest man in Vienna, has committed suicide.

At the Royal Mint at Stockholm a woman has for years been the engraver of medals.

The managers of Monte Carlo have excluded local physicians from the gambling rooms.

The highest average speed attained by railway trains in England is fifty-one miles an hour.

The latest English fashion in the way of dogs is a white collie. They look like a goat's ghost.

Eight-ninths of the spindles in the English Cotton Federation are idle or running half-time. The Music art jury to pass on works to be sent to the Chicago Fair was chosen November 30th.

The Argentine Ministry of Finance declares that it will be impossible to resume cash payments.

Four hundred and fifty Catholic papers are published in Germany, including ninety-four dailies.

An effort is being made to establish a Masonic Grand Lodge for the whole of South Africa.

There are only three Lord Mayors in the British Isles—the Mayors of London, York and Dublin.

A party of sportsmen at the chateau of Baron Hirsh in Hungary, shot 20,870 partridges in three days.

All the pawnshops in Moscow, owned by Hebrews, are shortly to be closed by order of Government.

The Amazon warriors of the King of Dahomey at Pocoque were armed with Winchesters and sabres.

In Sweden and in Denmark, the Parliaments have voted that the office of stenographer shall be filled by women.

It is the opinion of the *Journal des Debats* that the passage up and down the Hockley will be suspended in consequence of the refusal of the Sultan to sign the concession for the construction of a Mori coco-Algerian frontier railway.

The British Chamber of Commerce in an official bulletin, hails the defeat of the Republican party as a blessing, and expresses the hope that the extreme duties introduced in the McKinley bill will be speedily abolished.

The *Journal des Debats* thinks little will come of the Panama Canal inquiry, the committee's powers being too limited, and fails to see how the Chamber of Deputies will be able to deal with the charges against Senators.

It is the opinion of the *Journal des Debats* that the Jews of Palestine had a due measure of liberty, they would soon make that old country prosperous. "Free from the shackles of a Russian oppressor, the Jew of the East can build a home which even a Caesar might envy."

In Scotland, where the field mice have become such a plague that a Commission of the Department of Agriculture is investigating the matter, the increase of mice is attributed to the rainfall alone next year.

The London *Times* says that the great Siberian

Food for Consumptives.—Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda is a most wonderful food for the Consumptive. It not only gives strength and increases the flesh, but heals the irritation of the throat and lungs. It is very palatable; children take it like milk, and in all wasting diseases both for adults and children it is a marvelous food and medicine. Any Chemist can supply it.

A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Advt.]

up to coming on the top of the collapse of the Panama Canal Company would be a heavy blow to France.

Some of the boys of Berlin, seem to prefer suicide to life. In the last fourteen months sixty-two of them committed suicide. Fifty-four of them were under sixteen, and one of them was not seven years old.

A funeral on bicycles lately took place in an English town. The deceased was Captain of a bicycle club, and just before his death requested that his body should be conveyed to the cemetery on a bicycle.

Negotiations are being the French Mission at

Fa and the Sultan have been suspended in consequence of the refusal of the Sultan to sign

the concession for the construction of a Mori coco-Algerian frontier railway.

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prematurely, who neglect the warning symptoms of approaching disease, such as a tired aching feeling in the morning, headaches and nervousness, sour taste in the mouth, &c., all these are signs that the physical body is deranged and that if treated lightly, serious danger is to be apprehended. W. Swanson, Esq., 70 King William-street, Fitzroy, Melbourne, says, "About 8 years ago I was seized all of a sudden with great asthma, dizziness and extreme nervousness so great that I was unable to rally after any effort. My digestive organs were so

Hotels

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THE COLONIAL HOTEL, No. 1, JUDY'S
STREET, (west side of the New Central
Market) is most centrally situated and has
excellent accommodation for visitors.
TIFFINS AND DINNERS provided at the
shortest notice.
A Spacious BAR with LIQUORS of the best
quality. DRAUGHT BEER A SPECIALTY.
CHARGES MOST REASONABLE.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1892. [1226]

WINDSOR HOTEL,
(In Connaught Buildings),
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE Private Hotel heretofore carried on in
WINDSOR HOUSE has now been
removed to CONNAUGHT HOUSE.
Cuisine under European management. Each
Bed-room has its own Bath-room, Hot and Cold
water. Passenger Elevator to all Floors.
Charges from \$2 per day upwards.
Special Rates for Families of Permanent
Boarders. Offices and Rooms well Unfurnished,
and Rooms with or without Board, by day or
month. Apply at the Office, No. 37, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1892. [125]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

M. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public
that every possible arrangement has
been made for the comfort and convenience of
Visitors to this popular Summer Resort. "BAY
VIEW" occupies the best situation on the
Shau-kwai Road, commands an excellent view
of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool
breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches
can at any time come alongside the Jetty adjoining
the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivaled in Hongkong, and
only the best brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars,
etc., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or
Tiffins prepared in First-class style on the
shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all
hours. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892. [1480]

THE BOA VISTA HOTEL.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the sea shore
in one of the best and healthiest parts of
Macao, and commands an admirable view
facing the South. Its accommodation is unsur-
passed in the Far East.

Every comfort is provided for Visitors, with
an excellent Cuisine, and Wines, Spirits and
Malt Liquors of the best brands.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths.
Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard and
Reading Rooms, and a well supplied Bar.

A small Dairy is attached to the premises.
MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress. [29]

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably
situated within a few minutes walk of the
River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive
Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting
Rooms, and accommodation, generally will be
found to be the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in expert
hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best
quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.
A. F. ROZARIO,
Manager. [27]

HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL,

A M O Y.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is
situated on the beach at KULANGSOO
and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and
WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of

the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.
R. J. ELLWIG,
Proprietor. [28]

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed
HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet
above sea-level, having been leased by the
Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is
now OPEN and will be run in conjunction with
their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling
them to offer special inducements to Visitors and
Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES.
The Rates for BOARD and LODGING during
the Winter Months, from November 1st to
March 31st, have been reduced as follows:

One person, one month \$50.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per
month 85.00
One person per day 2.50
Married couple per day 3.50

For full particulars apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1892. [181]

TRAVELLERS HOTEL,
No. 18 & 19, Queen Victoria Street.

WINES AND SPIRITS
OF THE
BEST QUALITY ONLY,
BEER ON DRAUGHT,
MEALS ALL HOURS, FIRST CLASS BEDS.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.

H. OLIVER,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1892. [1264]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly
assistant to Dr. ROOKES),
HAS REMOVED

TO

THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel),
CONSULTATION FREE,
Hongkong, 27th July, 1892. [1265]

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CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE.
JERSEY CREAMERY BUTTER.
SUPERB CANADIAN CHEESES, 10 & 70 lbs.
Also
GOLDEN RUSSET APPLES, 45 cents per dozen.
Very Choice OLIVET DESSERT RAISINS
1 box of 5 lbs. each \$1.50
" " 10 " 2.50
" " 20 " 4.50
Specially Selected for CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS, 15¢ per lb. or 6 lbs. for 75¢.
CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1892. [1226]

1400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. TELEPHONE No. 35.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "EXCELSIOR," Hongkong.

ACCOMMODATION BEING AVAILABLE.

BOARD AND LODGING BY THE DAY, ONE PERSON \$3.00
BOARD AND LODGING BY THE DAY FOR MARRIED COUPLES OCCUPYING ONE ROOM 4.50
BOARD AND LODGING BY THE MONTH, ONE PERSON 60.00
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(CHILDREN BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

Sitting-room by the Day \$2.50 Tiffin 1 \$1.00
Sitting-room by the Month 30.00 Dinner 1.50
Extra Bed-room by the Day 2.00 European Servants by the Day 1.00
Extra Bed-room by the Month 20.00 European Servants by the Month 1.00
Breakfast 2.50 (Bedroom extra) 20.00
Breakfast 0.75 Chinese Servants by the Day 0.15

TRAMWAY TICKETS will be supplied to RESIDENTS and VISITORS at the Hotel at reduced rates.—For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, or to R. ISHERWOOD, Manager, Mount Austin Hotel.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1892. [1018]

W. BREWER.

RENSHAW'S Tennis Shoes, Buckskin Tops and Stained Hide Tops.
Gentlemen's Dancing Pumps.
Ladies' Evening Shoes.

Children's Walking Shoes in great variety.

Ball Programmes.

Menu Cards, Guest Cards.

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Lotto Drawers for 1893.

North China Anglo-Chinese Date Blocks.

Christmas Numbers of Truth and Yule Tide.

Howard & Co. Dance Annual, 40 cents.

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Enoch's Dance Annual, 40 cents.

Comic Albums and Comic Songs, a large selection.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1893. [40]

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "EXCELSIOR"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 33.

PROPRIETORS THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers, under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandas, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, etc., are served at any hour adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager. [108]

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892. [127]

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "FOLLET'S SYRUP."

Agents in Hongkong: DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ltd.

TO BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITING.

ORIZA-POWDER

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MATCHLESS, FRESHNESS AND PERFUME

L. LEGRAND'S

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Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation ORIZA-OIL

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WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [62]

S. L. E. N. T. I. N. G.

SURGEON, DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1892. [1266]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

RECON. PINE, SPARKS AND LUMBER

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SILVER GLASSES.

No. 7, Queen's Road, Central. [62]

MAHLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1892. [1261]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ROBERT FRASER.

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DAWSON BOOK OF CHINA, LTD.

[1261]

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From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.,

To Liverpool and London 325.00

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